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THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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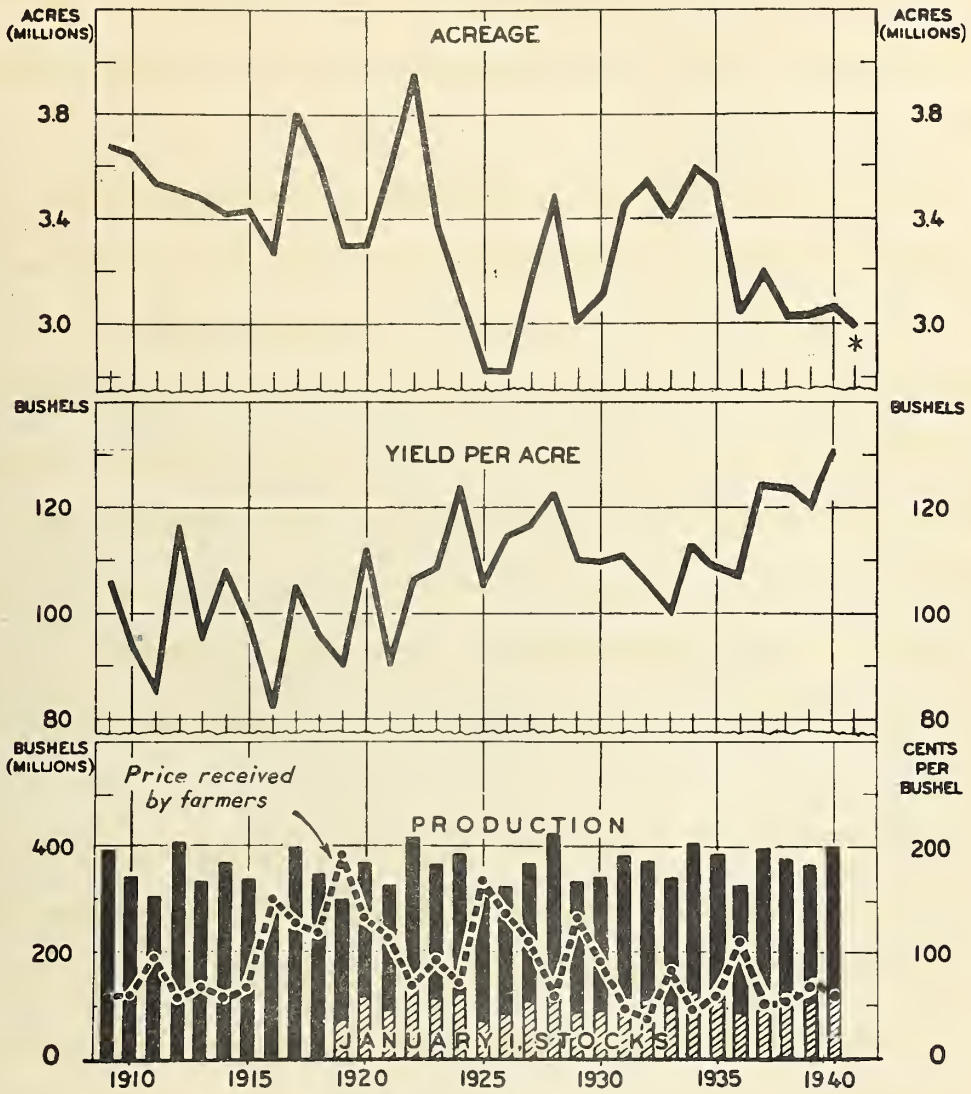
Potatoes: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Price, United States, 1909 - 41



DATA FOR 1940 ARE PRELIMINARY
*PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Summary

Smaller supplies of potatoes and dry edible beans, but larger supplies of sweetpotatoes and truck crops for market and processing, are in prospect for 1941. With the prospect that consumer purchasing power will continue to rise and average materially higher in 1941 than in 1940, the demand for vegetables in general will be considerably improved over that of last season and vegetable prices probably will be as high as those of a year earlier, if not higher.

The prospective acreage of potatoes is the smallest since 1926 - 4 percent smaller than the acreage planted in 1940. Most of the prospective decreases are in the late States, where a reduction of 5.5 percent is indicated. A 1-percent reduction is indicated for the intermediate States, but a 3.6-percent increase is reported for the early States. Average yields on this prospective acreage would result in a United States potato crop of 340 million bushels, or 15 percent below the large 1940 crop. A slightly larger production is indicated for the early group of States, particularly in the commercial areas, but decreases are in prospect in most of the other areas.

An 8-percent increase in the prospective acreage of sweetpotatoes indicates that, with average yields, production in 1941 is likely to be larger than the relatively small crop of 62 million bushels in 1940.

Because of record large supplies and low prices for dry edible beans during the current season, the prospective acreage for 1941 is reduced 8 percent from the acreage planted in 1940. With an increase in the carry-over in prospect the supply of beans available in 1941 probably will not be reduced as much as the present acreage prospects would indicate.

Although truck crop growers in the South and in California have tried to expand production this season in response to the high prices received last season, unfavorable weather has interfered with plantings, caused acreage losses, and reduced yields. As a result, production of many crops this season to date has been below that of a year earlier, and market prices have held to high levels. A few weeks of favorable weather, however, would increase market supplies substantially and a downturn in prices would be in prospect. A decrease in the United States cabbage acreage is in prospect, but an increase in the prospective onion acreage is reported, with most of the increase in the early and intermediate States. Increases in plantings of green peas and spinach for processing also are reported.

-- March 31, 1941

POTATOES

BACKGROUND.- The acreage planted to potatoes in the late States in 1940 was increased slightly over that of 1939, and - although abandonment was also slightly larger - the acreage remaining for harvest was increased 18,000 acres or 1 percent. Because of unusually favorable growing conditions, however, an average yield of 136.3 bushels per acre was obtained in 1940 compared with 126.9 bushels in 1939. This increased yield was largely responsible for a 1940 late crop about 24 million bushels larger than that of 1939. It totaled 313 million bushels, and, together with an increase in the intermediate crop of nearly 8 million bushels, resulted in much larger market supplies and lower prices of potatoes during the last half of 1940 than in the corresponding period of 1939. Improvement in consumer purchasing power in the current season over that of a year earlier was not great enough to offset the depressing influence of the increased marketings on potato prices.

Although marketings of potatoes during the last half of 1940 were somewhat larger than in the comparable period of 1939, the larger total supply available resulted in increased stocks as of January 1. Stocks of 1940-crop potatoes available on January 1, 1941 totaled 119 million bushels compared with 104 million a year earlier. Supplementing these larger stocks of old crop potatoes is an increase of 600,000 bushels of new fall production; and the prospect is that the early crops, marketings of which occur from about April to July, will be larger than those of a year earlier.

In view of this supply situation the Surplus Marketing Administration inaugurated a program in February for the diversion into livestock feed of a maximum of 12.5 million bushels of 1940-crop potatoes in eight Western late States, and increased the starch diversion allotment in Maine from 3.5 to 6.5 million bushels. These actions supplement the programs for direct purchases of potatoes for relief distribution and the Food Stamp Plan which have been in effect during the whole of the current late marketing season. Despite these efforts to relieve the heavy supply situation, potato prices continue at relatively low levels.

Recent developments

Early March reports received from producers indicate that the prospective acreage to be planted to potatoes in 1941 for the United States as a whole is nearly 4 percent smaller than the acreage planted in 1940. If the prospective acreage of 2,988,000 acres is planted in 1941, it will be the smallest acreage planted since 1926. A 1-percent reduction in the intermediate group and a 5.5-percent decrease in the 30 late States more than offset a 3.6-percent increase in the early group. In the latter group the acreage planted in the commercial areas is indicated to be increased 5.5 percent while the noncommercial acreage is increased only 2.5 percent.

With yields equal to the average for the recent 10 years (1930-39) the prospective acreage would result in a United States potato crop of close to 340 million bushels or about 58 million bushels (15 percent) less than that produced in 1940. Yields have been rising during recent years, however, with the average for the country reaching a new high level in 1940. If yields in 1941 are equal to the average of the last 4 years, the prospective acreage would result in a United States potato crop of about 357 million bushels. It is evident, therefore, that if potato growers carry out their present planting plans, the potato crop in 1941 will be substantially smaller than the large crop harvested in 1940.

Since the prospective acreage reductions are in the intermediate and late States, the crop reductions are likely to occur in these areas and will not show up in market supplies until the last half of 1941. For the next few months, market supplies of potatoes are expected to continue to be well above those of a year earlier. The acreage planted or to be planted in the commercial areas of the early States is larger than that of 1940 and, although growing conditions recently have not been altogether favorable, the prospect is that production will be slightly larger than a year earlier. Supplies of old stock potatoes remaining also are heavier than those of a year ago.

As for summer supplies, present prospects indicate little change from those of 1940. The prospective commercial acreage in the two intermediate groups is slightly larger than the acreage planted in 1940 but these increases in plantings may be offset by lower yields. By August or September the effects of the decreased late crop probably will be reflected in a strengthening of market prices. Also in prospect, as an added impetus to the rising price trend, is a further improvement in consumer purchasing power resulting from the increased tempo of national defense activity.

SWEETPOTATOES

BACKGROUND.- Largely because of decreased plantings in the Southern States the 1940 sweetpotato crop, totaling 62 million bushels, was about 10 million bushels below the 1939 harvest, which was about equal to the 10-year (1929-38) average. The crop in the two Atlantic Coast groups of States and in the South Central group was smaller than a year earlier, whereas in the North Central States and in California it was slightly larger. Because of this small total crop, supplies of sweetpotatoes for marketing during the winter and spring months were considerably smaller than both those of the previous year and the recent 10-year average. Market prices have reflected this supply situation and have advanced materially from the seasonal low level of early November.

Prospects for 1941

The higher level of prices of sweetpotatoes prevailing in the current season has encouraged producers in the South to the extent that they now report intentions to increase plantings this spring. The indicated increases for the most part, however, are a return to normal plantings, since the acreage in 1940 was considerably below average. For the country as a whole, the prospective acreage for 1941 totals 835,000 acres, or about 8 percent above the acreage planted in 1940 but 5 percent below the 1930-39 average. As compared with plantings in 1940, the prospective acreage is increased 2 percent in the Central Atlantic States, 10 percent in the South Atlantic group, and 9 percent in the South Central States. No change in prospective plantings from a year earlier is indicated in the North Central States and in California.

Average yields obtained on the prospective acreage would result in a United States sweetpotato crop in 1941 of 69.4 million bushels. Such a production would be 7.4 million bushels (12 percent) above that of 1940 but slightly below the recent 10-year average production. The new crop usually begins to move to market in mid-July or at about the time the last of the stored supply is being marketed.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

BACKGROUND.- Following the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939 there was considerable speculative buying of dry edible beans and a resulting sharp rise in market prices. Although the marked rise in prices was short-lived, the average held at a generally profitable level through much of the 1939-40 season as a result of a holding back of marketings in anticipation of an increase in export demand. Exports of beans during 1939-40 did increase to high levels and were maintained at these levels until the fall of France. The higher price level and increased export movement encouraged bean producers to increase their plantings in 1940 by 10 percent despite the prospect of a record large carry-over of beans at the end of the marketing season. These larger plantings were

made with the expectation that the export demand would expand further during the 1940-41 season. Exports this season through January, however, totaled 221,000 bags compared with 353,000 bags exported during the comparable period of the 1939 season.

The increase in 1940 plantings, together with relatively high yields, resulted in a record large crop of 16,074,000 bags (100 pounds). Thus with a carry-over of about 3,450,000 bags, the supply of beans totaled 19,524,000 bags, the largest on record. It was about 2 million bags larger than the supply available for each of the two previous seasons, and about 5.3 million bags larger than the maximum disappearance in recent years. The increases in supplies over those of the 1939 season are largely in the great northern, pinto, pink, small red, and standard and baby lima varieties. Supplies of pea beans, white marrows, white kidneys, red kidneys, cranberries, and yellow eyes are indicated to be smaller. Market prices of the different varieties this season reflect the supply situation of the particular variety, but the general level of prices has been somewhat below that of the corresponding period of 1939. The United States farm price averaged $2.67 per 100-pound bag in February 1941 compared with $3.21 a year earlier, and despite considerable improvement in consumer purchasing power the prospect is for little seasonal rise during the remainder of the marketing season unless exports increase substantially. Also, although the total disappearance of beans this season, abetted by Surplus Marketing Administration purchases for relief distribution and the Food Stamp Program, may total 15 million bags (a new record high), the prospect is that a total of close to 4.5 million bags will be carried over into the 1941 marketing season.

Recent developments

Early March reports indicate that the prospective acreage to be planted to dry beans in 1941 totals 1,855,000 acres or about 7.7 percent less than the 2,009,000 acres planted in 1940 and about 4.5 percent less than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,942,000 acres. As compared with 1940 plantings the prospective acreage is decreased 5 percent in the Eastern and Midwestern bean producing States as a group. It is probable that the decrease is mostly in pea beans. The average of white marrows, white kidneys, red kidneys, cranberries and yellow eyes probably will be increased. In the Northern Rocky Mountain States, where the great northerns and small red varieties are unimportant, the decrease is 12.5 percent; and in the Southern Rocky Mountain States, where the pinto bean is important, the decrease is 12 percent. In California, where a large number of varieties are produced, the decrease is indicated to be only 4 percent (an increase of 5 percent is indicated for limas but a reduction of 10 percent is in prospect for field beans).

The prospective acreage, for the country as a whole, would result in a total crop of 12.8 million bags if yields are equal to the recent 10-year average of about 690 bags to the planted acre, but would result in a total crop of 14.8 million bags if yields are equal to those of 1940. There is some

evidence that average yields for the country as a whole have been rising in recent years, and it is not unlikely that yields in 1941 will be close to those of 1940. It can be assumed, therefore, that, barring unusually unfavorable weather, the 1941 bean crop will total about 14 million bags if the prospective acreage is actually planted. Such a crop, together with a prospective carry-over of about 4.5 million bags, would result in a total supply of about 18.5 million bags. This would be about 1 million bags less than the 1940 supply but would be 2 to 3 million bags in excess of present prospective requirements of 15 to 16 million bags. Of course, if a sizeable export demand develops during the coming season requirements would be correspondingly increased, and the apparent surplus would be reduced and might even be eliminated.

TRUCK CROPS

BACKGROUND.- Continuing the long-time upward trend that has been in evidence for some years, the acreage planted to fall and winter truck crops this season increased 9 percent over that of the previous season and totaled 89,940 acres. Unfavorable growing weather resulted in reduced yields for some of the more important items, and, as a consequence, the total tonnage produced was smaller than in the 1939-40 fall and winter season. This was particularly true of fall carrots, celery, peppers, shallots, and tomatoes.

During late January 1940 a severe freeze caused substantial acreage losses of tender vegetables in the late winter and early spring producing areas of the South. This freeze was followed by unfavorable growing weather during most of the spring months and resulted in generally short production of a number of truck crops, which in turn resulted in unusually high prices. In response to these high prices and in an effort to return to normal plantings, producers of late winter and early spring vegetables have increased the acreage of truck crops in 1941 over the relatively small acreage harvested in 1940. Although plantings have been increased, continuous heavy rainfall during the first quarter of 1941 in the deep South and in California has caused some losses of truck crop acreages and severely reduced the yield per acre. Hence, despite the efforts of producers to expand this season, the acreage of early vegetables remaining for harvest is about 9 percent below the recent 10-year average. The total acreage was about 4 percent larger than the unusually low acreage of 1940. The unfavorable growing conditions also reduced yields, so that production for the late winter and early spring market was about 6 percent below average and 9 percent below that of a year earlier. Some of the early crops that are below last year in production are asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, shallots, and tomatoes. This smaller output, together with improved purchasing power of consumers, has resulted in a relatively high level of market prices during the first quarter of 1941.

Recent developments

Growing conditions in the South have not improved much during March. Frost during the early part of the month nipped tender vegetation all the way

to the Florida Everglades, and a cold wave about the middle of the month further retarded growth. As a result, truck crops for spring and early summer harvest are getting a slow start in many areas. Conditions were beginning to improve in California and Texas, and are favorable for early spring work in the Pacific Northwest. A few weeks of favorable weather would result in greatly increased supplies of many vegetables.

Round-up of crops

Asparagus: Production of early asparagus for market and processing is indicated to total 7,585,000 crates this season compared with 7,729,000 crates last year. The acreage for harvest is about 5 percent smaller than that of 1940, but yields are indicated to be slightly higher. Shipments from California are increasing and the harvest is getting started in Georgia. Heretofore, most of the Georgia production has gone to the fresh market, but this season it is expected that a considerable quantity will be canned. The proportion of the indicated production in the early States as a group that may be harvested for processing is difficult to determine at this time. Last season the equivalent of 4,490,000 crates out of a total of 7,385,000 produced in California was canned. This resulted in a relatively large pack of 2,182,000 cases (all sizes). The pack of canned asparagus in other areas, including the late States, totaled about 927,000 cases, and was the largest on record. Although carry-over stocks were relatively small last season, the increased pack resulted in the largest supply since 1936. Since exports have been reduced by about two-thirds, the larger supply this season has moved largely into the domestic market. Stocks of canned asparagus in California as of January 1 totaled 801,000 cases compared with 547,000 cases a year earlier. Unsold holdings totaled only 338,000 cases, however, an indication that the carry-over as of March 1 probably was not of particular significance. The pack in California is usually subject to control under a State marketing agreement, but to date no information pertaining to the quota has been released. Quick freezers are offering strong competition to canners for processing asparagus in other areas.

Snap beans: Because of unfavorable weather, market supplies of snap beans probably will continue light during the next month. Frost and heavy rains in Florida have caused considerable damage and the crop is late in Texas. Plantings in Georgia are nearly completed and an increased acreage is indicated. In South Carolina, where about half the crop was planted by March 15, cold weather has delayed germination. Much the same situation exists in Louisiana, where the bulk of the acreage will be planted in the latter half of March. In Mississippi plantings are awaiting warmer weather but a sizeable acreage is in prospect. A few weeks of warm dry weather would improve production prospects for spring snap beans materially, but until these prospects materialize market prices may be expected to continue at the current relatively high levels.

In response to the relatively high prices received for snap beans in the first and second sections of intermediate States last season, the acreage planted in these areas in 1941 probably will be increased materially. This means that with favorable weather, snap bean supplies during the early summer will be plentiful.

Cabbage: Market supplies of cabbage from the early States are expected to increase during April, and the harvest in the second early group probably will get started. A few weeks of good growing weather would result in a larger production than in 1940, when yields were low in the latter area, even though the acreage is reduced slightly.

In the intermediate States the prospective cabbage acreage is indicated to be about 1 percent smaller than the acreage planted last season. Since yields last season were somewhat above average, the reduced plantings this year probably will result in a slightly reduced production. Average yields this season on the prospective acreage would result in a decrease of 8 percent in production.

The prospective acreage in both the late domestic and late Danish groups of States is also indicated to be slightly smaller than the plantings last season. The relatively low prices received for the late crop last season have evidently discouraged producers somewhat. The large late crops last season were as much a result of high yields as of increased plantings. Average yields on the prospective acreage in the late domestic States would result in a production of 350,000 tons, or 12 percent less than the large crop in 1940. For the late Danish group average yields on the prospective acreage would result in a crop totaling 260,000 tons, which is also 12 percent below the harvest in 1940.

Cauliflower: Production of spring cauliflower in California and Oregon totals 2.6 million crates compared with 2.9 million a year earlier. The spring crop in Oregon was practically destroyed by frost in December, but this usually is a small proportion of the total spring supply. Plantings of cauliflower in some of the late States begin in April and a larger acreage is in prospect this season. The acreage and production in these States have been increasing in recent years.

Lettuce: The second early crop of lettuce, the marketing period for which is from mid-March to mid-May, is indicated to total 6,555,000 crates this season compared with 7,117,000 crates produced in 1940. Excessive rainfall in Arizona and California has caused considerable damage but a few weeks of favorable weather would result in increased marketings. The weather in North and South Carolina has been too cold for best development. Because of the unusually high prices received for lettuce produced in the intermediate States last season, a considerable expansion in plantings in 1941 is probable. These States usually supply the markets during late May, June, and early July.

Onions: The early crop, the acreage of which is increased 69 percent this season over the small acreage available for harvest last season, needs warmer weather and sunshine for best development. In Texas, the principal early State, plants are generally of poor color and with few exceptions are not bulbed as fully as they should be at this time of the year. This would suggest that yields may not be up to average. The large acreage, however, indicates that the supply of early onions will be considerably in excess of the small crop produced last season. Average yields on the planted acreage would result in a crop of 2.3 million sacks. Last season's production totaled 1.3 million sacks and the 1929-38 average is 2.2 million.

The prospective acreage in the two intermediate groups is indicated to be increased 8 and 10 percent, respectively, over the acreage planted in 1940. This indicates that the supply of onions for the summer marketing period probably will be larger than that of last season.

Reports on growers' planting plans this season in the late States indicate that only minor changes in acreage from a year earlier are in prospect. The prospective acreage in the Eastern and Western late States is slightly larger than the acreage planted in 1940 but that in the Central group is decreased 8 percent.

Tomatoes: Unfavorable weather has resulted in very light supplies of tomatoes in recent weeks, and the prospect is that only light offerings will be available for some time. The early forecast of the south Florida crop was reduced from 1,450,000 bushels to 850,000. It compares with 935,000 bushels produced last season, and 2,880,000 bushels in 1939. The 1940 crop was cut short by low temperatures. In the second section of early States the acreage planted this season is indicated to total 34,200 acres or about 15 percent less than that of 1940. All of this reduction occurred in Florida, where weather conditions have been unfavorable for planting. In the second early States there may be some tendency to decrease plantings this season, since prices received for the crop in 1940 were not very encouraging.

Watermelons: The acreage planted to watermelons in the two early States, California and Florida, is reported to be 6 percent larger than in 1940. An increase in Florida more than offset a decrease in California. Cold, wet weather has caused considerable damage this season in Florida and necessitated replanting some of the acreage. In the second early States the prospective acreage is indicated to be 3 percent below the acreage planted last season. A sizeable decrease in Georgia more than offsets an increase in Texas, the acreage in the other States remaining about the same as that of a year earlier.

GREEN PEAS FOR PROCESSING

An indicated increase of nearly 8 percent in the acreage intended to be planted to green peas for processing, including freezing, in 1941, compared with the planted acreage in 1940, was reported in March.

Reports on 1941 acreage intentions in the North Central group of States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota) indicate an increase of nearly 11 percent in the acreage to be planted to green peas. In the North Atlantic States (Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania) and in the Western States (Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and California) processors apparently are planning to increase the 1941 plantings about 6 percent. Processors in the South Atlantic States (Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia) indicate an increase of 2 percent in plantings for 1941.

Should these early-season acreage plans of processors be carried out in 1941, the acreage planted to green peas will total 365,690 acres, compared with 338,990 acres planted in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 288,100 acres.

Abandonment of planted acreage because of unfavorable growing conditions has averaged 7.5 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this average loss is assumed for 1941, a planting of 365,690 acres would result in 338,260 acres for harvest in 1941, compared with 330,270 acres harvested in 1940.

The 10-year average yield of green peas for processing is 1,500 pounds per acre. The yield for the 5-year (1935-39) period averaged about 1,600 pounds per acre. The harvest of 338,260 acres with yields in line with the 10-year (1930-39) period of 1,500 pounds would give a production of about 254,000 tons for processing. If yields in line with the average of the 5-year (1935-39) period of 1,600 pounds are obtained, a total of 271,000 tons would be produced in 1941. In 1940, when the yield per acre was considerably above average (1,855 pounds per acre) production was 306,260 tons.

Information on plantings, by types, since 1931 indicates that the percentage planted to green peas of the sweet wrinkled type has ranged from about 51 percent in 1931 to 62 percent in 1940. The average for the 10-year (1931-40) period shows 58 percent of the planted acreage consisted of peas of the sweet wrinkled type and the remainder (42 percent) was planted to the Alaska or smooth round varieties.

If processors plant or contract for acreage this year about in line with the average percentage devoted in the past to each of these two types, about 212,000 acres will be planted to sweet wrinkled varieties and 153,600 acres will be of the Alaska, or smooth round type. In 1940 it is estimated that 208,850 acres were of the sweet wrinkled varieties and 130,140 acres were planted to the Alaska or smooth round varieties.

A crop of 271,000 tons would provide for a canned pea pack of 21.7 million cases (24 No. 2 cans) and for about 35,000 tons for quick freezing. A crop of about 306,000 tons (the same size as that in 1940), however, would result in a pack of about 25 million cases. In 1940 the pack totaled 25.1 million cases.

Shipments of canned peas during the first 8 months, June 1 to February 1, of the 1940 marketing season totaled 18.9 million actual cases or about 26 percent more than in the comparable period of the 1939 season. Stocks in canners' warehouses as of February 1, 1941, totaled 9.1 million actual cases compared with 8.7 million a year earlier. If the movement out of canners' warehouses during the remainder of the current season maintains the same proportionate increase over a year earlier as in the first 8 months, shipments for the 1940 season will total 26 million actual cases and leave only about 2 million cases on June 1 to be carried over into the 1941 season. Shipments of this magnitude would be a new high record, and, although prices recently have been slightly lower than a year earlier, would indicate that the demand for canned green peas this season has been considerably stronger than in 1939-40.

With the prospective carry-over into 1941 somewhat below average and the prospective pack ranging between 21.7 and 25 million cases, the supply available for consumption is likely to be between 24 to 28 million cases. In the light of the probable large consumption in the current season, and

of the prospect that consumer purchasing power will continue to increase, it is probable that the demand for canned peas in 1941 will be considerably greater than average; possibly 25 million cases can be sold at a higher level of prices than now prevails. This indicates that the prospective acreage, if average yields are obtained, will not provide for total consumer requirements at prices near those now prevailing, nor for maximum income to canners and growers under prospective demand conditions.

SPINACH FOR PROCESSING

The 1941 indicated production of spinach for processing in California and Texas is expected to total 27,700 tons, and exceeds the 1940 production of 24,680 tons by 12 percent.

The 1941 indicated acreage of spinach for processing in California and Texas is 14,550 acres compared with 13,040 acres in 1940.

Stocks of canned spinach in California canners' warehouses as of January 1 totaled 197,000 cases compared with 434,000 a year earlier. These small stocks indicate that the carry-over as of March 1 was very small.

Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1930-39, annual 1939, indicated 1941

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Av. 1930-39	1940	1941	Av. 1930-39	1940	1941	Av. 1930-39	1940	1941
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Fall and winter 1/	10,000	13,800	13,300	104	82	131	1,037	1,138	1,742
Early (1)	27,400	22,300	24,200	99	164		2,707	3,660	
Early (2)									
Alabama	14,900	26,700	29,400	126	110		1,908	2,937	
California	20,200	36,000	38,000	250	285		5,441	10,260	
Georgia	1,700	4,000	4,000	143	140		246	560	
Louisiana	23,800	22,000	24,000	73	68		1,741	1,496	
Mississippi	2,600	3,000	2,700	91	60		229	180	
South Carolina	12,300	14,000	15,000	148	150		1,847	2,100	
Texas, other	12,900	7,800	7,300	67	71		862	450	
Total	88,400	113,500	120,400	139	158		12,274	17,983	
Second early	49,350	45,000	45,300	126	137		6,235	6,180	
Intermediate (1)									
Kansas	13,200	9,800	9,000	128	152		1,685	1,485	
Kaw Valley	12,600	9,600	---	124	150		1,585	1,440	
Scott County	600	200	---	158	225		100	45	
Kentucky	4,700	3,100	3,100	97	120		422	372	
Maryland	7,200	5,500	5,200	142	150		1,013	825	
Missouri	5,800	5,400	5,400	144	225		826	1,215	
Virginia	58,300	42,900	43,500	137	163		7,991	7,002	
Norfolk district	10,400	9,500	9,500	143	200		1,493	1,900	
Eastern Shore	44,900	31,200	31,800	134	154		6,112	4,805	
Other	3,000	2,200	2,200	126	135		386	297	
Total	89,200	66,700	66,200	134	163		11,937	10,899	
Intermediate (2)									
Nebraska	2,200	4,800	4,900	227	240		501	1,152	
New Jersey	40,000	49,000	47,500	176	180		7,010	8,820	
Texas - Panhandle	---	2,000	3,800	---	124		---	248	
Total	42,200	55,800	56,200	178	183		7,511	10,220	
Total all States	306,550	317,100	325,600	136	158		41,701	50,080	

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Fall and winter crop States supply earliest new crop movement, starting in fall preceding year shown.

Potatoes: Acreage planted and yield per planted acre, average 1930-39, acreage planted in 1940 and indicated to be planted in 1941

Group and classification	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Early:					
Total	432.9	89.4	473.0	490.0	103.6
Commercial	175.2	127.0	196.6	207.0	105.3
Intermediate:					
Total	321.6	103.0	290.5	287.5	99.0
Commercial	129.2	147.0	115.7	113.7	98.2
18 surplus late:					
Total	2,191.6	118.4	1,961.6	1,848.2	94.2
3 eastern	607.0	161.6	569.0	559.0	98.2
5 central	1,051.0	80.1	911.0	840.0	92.2
10 western	533.8	144.8	481.6	449.2	93.3
12 other late:					
Total	418.7	95.1	379.0	362.7	95.7
5 eastern	62.1	149.3	67.6	66.3	98.1
5 central	348.0	86.0	303.0	287.0	94.7
2 western	8.7	72.3	8.4	9.4	111.9
30 late	2,610.3	114.6	2,340.6	2,210.9	94.5
37 late and intermediate	2,931.9	113.4	2,631.1	2,498.4	95.0
United States total	3,364.8	110.3	3,104.1	2,988.4	96.3
30 late:					
8 eastern	669.1	160.7	636.6	625.3	98.2
10 central	1,399.0	81.6	1,214.0	1,127.0	92.8
12 western	542.5	143.6	490.0	458.6	93.6
Total	2,610.3	114.6	2,340.6	2,210.9	94.5

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Potatoes: Unweighted price per 100 pounds for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, week ended March 22, 1941 with comparisons

Location and variety	Week ended 1940 March 23	1940 Feb. 22	1941 March 1	1941 March 8	1941 March 15	1941 March 22
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping point						
Waupaca, Wis.	1.12	.75	.75	.75	.74	.70
Presque Isle, Me.	1.50	.72	.71	.70	.70	.69
Idaho Points, Idaho	1.40	.80	.76	.80	.82	.78
Rochester, N. Y.	1.32	.89	.97	.96	.97	1.00
Western Michigan Points	1.30	.82	.82	.82	.82	.84
Western Nebraska Points	---	.86	.90	.95	1.00	1.04
Pompano, Florida 1/	3.80	2.12	2.10	2.10	2.36	2.36
Warehouse cash to grower						
Waupaca, Wis.	.92	.49	.53	.53	.53	.50
Presque Isle, Me.	1.38	.53	.52	.50	.50	.49
Idaho Points, Idaho	1.08	---	.42	.46	.46	.46
Rochester, N. Y.	1.12	.62	.62	.65	.60	.62
Terminal markets						
New York City						
Russet Burbanks, Idaho	2.53	1.97	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98
Green Mountains, Me.	2.02	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.20
Green Mountains, L. I.	2.11	1.23	1.20	1.15	1.14	1.14
Chippewas, L. I.	2.11	---	---	---	1.10	1.10
Chippewas, Me.	2.12	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Katahdin, Me.	2.12	---	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Excluding western stock	2.10	1.18	1.15	1.15	1.13	1.14
Bliss Triumphs, Fla. 1/	4.44	2.90	3.04	2.96	2.86	2.90
Chicago						
Russet Burbanks, Idaho	2.07	1.57	1.56	1.57	1.52	1.51
Red McClures, Colo.	1.82	1.40	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.40
Bliss Triumphs, Minn. and N. Dak. 2/	1.29	1.16	1.21	1.12	1.14	1.16
Bliss Triumphs, Nebr.	2.37	1.52	1.63	1.65	1.68	1.60
Bliss Triumphs, Wyo.	2.25	---	1.50	1.65	1.67	1.60
Cobblers, Minn. and N. Dak. 2/	1.32	.94	.97	.95	.95	.96
Early Ohios, Minn. and N. Dak. 2/	1.26	.93	.92	.94	.88	.91
Katahdin, Wis.	---	1.10	1.04	1.15	1.15	1.13
Excluding western stock 2/	1.30	.99	.97	1.00	.99	.98
Bliss Triumphs, Fla. 1/	5.04	3.06	3.08	3.10	3.12	3.48

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ New stock, bushel price doubled.
2/ U. S. No. 1 and 85 percent.

Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No.1 when quoted) at New York and Chicago, week ended March 22, 1941 with comparisons

Market and type	Week ended 1940 Mar. 23	1940 Feb. 22	1941 March 1	1941 March 8	1941 March 15	1941 March 22
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Goldens, Md.	1.28	1.68	1.73	1.74	1.87	1.90
Jerseys, Md.	1.05	1.25	1.48	1.42	1.35	1.45
" N.J.	1.28	1.82	1.80	1.77	1.80	1.80
Puerto Ricans, La.	---	1.86	---	---	1.88	1.88
" " N. and S.C.	1.36	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.78	1.82
All varieties	1.28	1.74	1.72	1.67	1.66	1.75
Chicago						
Puerto Ricans, Ill.	---	1.76	1.78	1.79	1.78	1.74
" " La.	1.62	1.69	1.72	1.72	1.74	1.72
" " Tenn.	1.48	1.55	1.54	1.51	1.53	1.51
" " Texas	2.06	1.77	1.77	1.61	1.68	1.74
Jerseys, Calif. 1/	---	2.35	2.28	2.25	2.25	2.20
Nancy Halls, Ill.	1.82	1.52	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.57
" " Tenn.	1.43	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.26	1.26
All varieties	1.66	1.60	1.56	1.56	1.54	1.57

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ 50-lb. crate.

Sweetpotatoes: Acreage planted and yield per planted acre average 1930-39, acreage planted in 1940, indicated 1941 and 1941 as percent of 1940

Group of States	Average 1930-39: Acreage planted	Average 1930-39: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1940	Acreage planted: Indicated 1941	Acreage planted: 1941 as percent of 1940
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
4 Central Atlantic 1/	66	121	60	61	102
4 Lower Atlantic 2/	289	82	254	280	110
8 South Central 3/	485	78	418	454	109
5 North Central 4/	29	85	28	28	100
California	11	108	12	12	100
United States	882	83.0	772	835	108.2

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ N.J., Del., Md., and Va.
2/ N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.
3/ Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla. and Tex.
4/ Ind., Ill., Ia., Mo., and Kans.

Truck crops: Commercial acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

Commodity	Acreage: Av. 1930-39	Acreage: 1940	Acreage: 1941	Unit	Yield per acre: Av. 1930-39	Yield per acre: 1940	Yield per acre: 1941	Production: Av. 1930-39	Production: 1940	Production: 1941
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Artichokes	8,480	10,600	10,400	Box	106	80	100	889	848	1,040
Asparagus, early ..	82,010	90,140	85,850	Crate	87	86	88	7,109	7,729	7,585
" late ..	28,090	39,550	41,320	"	101	116	---	2,834	4,592	---
Beans, snap, fall.	16,650	17,500	21,600	Bu.	99	94	119	1,642	1,638	2,561
" " early	22,780	17,000	26,500	"	89	70	70	1,942	1,190	1,855
Beets, early	6,080	6,400	7,800	"	140	120	130	848	768	1,014
Cabbage, fall	1,640	2,830	2,620	Ton	6.5	7.0	8.4	10.6	19.9	22.1
" early ...	41,350	49,650	39,800	"	5.3	5.4	4.4	220.0	268.0	176.5
" second early	20,760	24,300	23,400	"	5.0	4.3	---	103.0	104.0	---
Carrots, fall	6,460	9,800	9,800	Bu.	508	484	450	3,194	4,743	4,410
" early ...	9,970	10,700	12,750	"	171	190	189	1,706	2,035	2,407
Cauliflower, fall and winter	9,260	8,000	8,700	Crate	264	303	288	2,444	2,426	2,507
Cauliflower, early	7,980	9,010	8,670	"	278	318	295	2,221	2,864	2,556
Celery, fall and winter	7,710	8,850	8,420	"	179	240	230	1,367	2,124	1,937
Celery, early	6,910	8,350	8,650	"	324	375	317	2,241	3,134	2,742
" second early	3,440	4,100	4,600	"	381	430		1,312	1,761	
Cucumbers, fall ..	1,600	1,800	1,800	Bu.	76	90	95	122	162	171
Eggplant, " ..	1,380	1,450	1,600	"	155	121	121	214	176	194
Kale, Va.	1,630	900	1,100	"	372	270	400	572	243	440
Lettuce, early ...	43,190	33,450	38,100	Crate	119	171	147	5,154	5,727	5,607
" second early	52,510	47,190	53,080	"	109	151	123	5,739	7,117	6,555
Onions, early	51,200	30,600	51,650	Sack	42	43	---	2,144	1,325	---
Peas, green, early	11,290	17,500	17,000	Bu.	74	76	83	830	1,325	1,410
Peppers, " fall	2,840	4,800	4,600	"	167	161	105	473	772	485
" " early	2,550	1,500	3,000	"	274	170	200	718	255	600
Shallots, fall ...	3,000	2,700	2,400	"	97	120	108	291	324	259
" spring ..	2,550	2,000	1,900	"	116	136	116	291	272	220
Spinach, fall	2,460	2,400	3,000	"	257	250	300	674	600	900
" early ...	40,710	39,400	40,000	"	173	164	167	7,030	6,449	6,699
Tomatoes, fall ...	6,680	11,800	15,000	"	59	120	46	395	1,420	690
" early (1)	13,470	5,500	8,500	"	129	170	100	1,764	935	850
" " (2)	30,770	40,000	34,200	"	75	78		2,313	3,140	
Total above	547,400	559,770	597,810		---	---	---	---	---	---
Crops with 1941 production	413,140	421,220	442,640	Ton	3.23	3.77	3.31	1,336	1,590	1,466
Early crops being harvested	343,330	337,790	351,600	Ton	3.08	3.56	3.11	1,058	1,203	1,093

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Cabbage: Acreage, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and intended 1941 1/

Group and State	Average 1930-39	1940	Intended 1941
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Fall	1,640	2,830	2,620
Early	41,350	49,650	39,800
Second early	20,760	24,300	23,400
Intermediate:			
Arkansas	2/ 260	---	---
Georgia, north	1,050	1,260	1,200
Illinois	3,090	2,900	2,800
Iowa	1,430	1,100	1,200
Kentucky	280	250	250
Maryland	2,960	3,100	2,900
Missouri	1,240	1,100	1,000
New Jersey	6,230	7,700	7,700
New Mexico	700	1,250	1,000
New York, Long Island	1,930	2,400	2,400
North Carolina	4,480	6,500	6,500
Ohio, southeast	650	600	600
Tennessee	3,070	3,700	3,900
Virginia, southwest	3,920	3,900	3,500
Washington	1,800	1,700	1,950
Group total	33,020	37,460	36,900
Late (domestic):			
Colorado	1,790	1,670	1,500
Indiana	2,670	2,600	2,350
Michigan	4,610	5,550	5,700
Minnesota	1,400	1,300	1,200
New York	10,720	10,800	11,100
Ohio	3,620	3,600	3,250
Oregon	1,480	1,500	1,600
Pennsylvania	4,960	6,400	5,700
Utah	470	470	430
Wisconsin	9,850	10,600	10,600
Group total	41,570	44,490	43,430
Late (Danish):			
Colorado	2,660	2,730	2,600
Indiana	500	770	700
Michigan	1,120	1,600	1,700
Minnesota	1,920	1,480	1,400
New York	20,510	17,950	18,500
Ohio	650	700	650
Pennsylvania	2,690	3,400	3,200
Wisconsin	6,170	3,600	3,600
Group total	36,220	32,230	32,350
Total late	77,790	76,720	75,780
Total all States	174,560	190,960	178,500
For market	20,340	19,270	
For kraut	154,220	171,690	

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Estimates include acreage from which kraut packers secure their requirements. 2/ Short time average.

Onions: Acreage, average 1930-39, annual 1940, and intended 1941

Group and State	Average 1930-39	1940	Intended 1941
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Early (Bermuda)	51,200	30,600	51,650
Intermediate (1):			
Texas, north	11,650	14,600	16,000
California	1,920	1,350	1,300
Group total	13,570	15,950	17,300
Intermediate (2):			
New Jersey	3,130	2,600	2,800
Virginia	680	900	1,050
Kentucky	320	160	150
Oklahoma	1/1,270	1,000	1,100
Iowa, Scott Co. Dist.	810	480	480
Wash., Walla Walla Co. Dist.	710	510	620
Group total	6,540	5,650	6,200
Late:			
Eastern:			
Massachusetts	3,020	1,700	1,630
New York	10,790	15,500	16,000
Pennsylvania	360	360	350
Group total	14,170	17,560	17,980
Central:			
Ohio	3,710	1,500	1,500
Indiana	5,380	2,900	2,900
Illinois	530	370	350
Michigan	9,380	10,800	9,000
Wisconsin	1,110	1,250	1,300
Minnesota	2,620	3,940	3,830
Iowa, other	1,030	420	500
Group total	23,760	21,180	19,380
Western:			
Idaho	2,210	3,000	2,800
Colorado	4,740	5,000	5,200
Utah	1,080	1,100	1,100
Nevada	160	150	160
Wash., other	1,200	900	900
Oregon	1,910	3,000	2,900
California	4,560	3,200	3,500
Group total	15,860	16,350	16,560
Total late	53,790	55,090	53,920
Total all States	125,100	107,290	129,070

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Short-time average.

Watermelons: Acreage, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and intended 1941

Group and State	Average 1930-39	1940	Planted and intended 1941
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Early:			
California, Imperial	7,630	5,500	5,100
Florida	24,070	23,500	25,500
Group total	31,700	29,000	30,600
Second early:			
Alabama	10,580	13,000	13,000
Arizona	1,360	1,700	1,700
Georgia	69,480	66,000	59,000
Louisiana	1/ 2,920	4,500	4,700
Mississippi	5,640	8,400	8,600
North Carolina	12,000	13,300	13,200
South Carolina	20,670	25,500	25,000
Texas	44,510	43,900	46,400
Group total	166,490	175,300	171,600
Total two groups	198,190	205,200	202,200
Late	62,370	72,500	
Total all States	260,560	277,700	

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Short-time average.

Vegetables, frozen: Cold storage holdings, March 1, 1941, with comparisons

Commodity	1940		1941	
	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Asparagus	7,271	7,138	5,735	5,155
Beans, lima	13,650	12,509	11,611	10,709
Beans, snap	6,303	5,234	5,821	5,171
Broccoli, green	1,721	1,678	1,969	1,695
Corn, sweet	6,367	6,155	4,938	4,585
Peas, green	19,839	17,738	26,434	23,337
Spinach	5,440	4,713	4,358	3,867
Other vegetables	3,545	2,867	6,032	5,960
Classification not reported	3,144	3,365	4,021	2,394
Total	67,580	61,397	70,919	62,873

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Green peas for processing: Acreage planted, average 1930-39, annual 1940, intended 1941 and 1941 as percent of 1940

State and group	Planted acreage		Intended in 1941	
	Average 1930-39	1940	As percent of 1940	Acres indicated
	Acres	Acres	Percent	Acres
Maine	2,450	5,050	94	4,730
New York	33,710	39,200	108	42,300
Pennsylvania	3,910	7,000	102	7,140
North Atlantic	40,070	51,250	105.7	54,170
Ohio	4,830	5,420	116	6,300
Indiana	6,850	9,200	97	8,900
Illinois	17,220	15,200	110	16,700
Michigan	12,880	9,700	113	11,000
Wisconsin	110,680	107,600	112	120,500
Minnesota	20,550	24,700	111	27,400
Iowa	1,810	2,500	96	2,400
North Central	174,820	174,320	110.8	193,200
Delaware	2,870	3,000	100	3,000
Maryland	15,820	16,300	105	17,100
Virginia	3,720	3,500	91	3,200
South Atlantic	22,410	22,800	102.2	23,300
Colorado	3,670	4,000	112	4,500
Utah	11,310	12,400	114	14,200
Washington	13,740	29,900	102	30,500
Oregon	12,090	29,600	103	30,500
California	2,810	2,390	120	2,870
Western	41,200	78,290	105.5	82,570
Other States 1/	9,580	12,330	101.0	12,450
United States total	288,080	338,990	107.9	365,690

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ "Other States" include: Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

Spinach for processing: Acreage, yield per acre and production 1938-40, indicated 1941

State	Acreage 1/				Yield per acre				Production			
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1938	1939	1940	Indicated 1941	1938	1939	1940	Indicated 1941
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Calif.	9,470	7,860	9,540	10,050	2.2	3.5	2.0	2.0	20,800	27,500	19,080	20,100
Tex.	8,000	6,000	3,500	4,500	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	9,600	9,000	5,600	7,600
Total	17,470	13,860	13,040	14,550	1.74	2.63	1.89	1.90	30,400	36,500	24,680	27,700

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Harvested 1938-40, planted 1941.

Beans, dry edible: Acreage planted and yield per planted acre, average 1930-39 acreage planted 1940, indicated 1941 and 1941 as percent of 1940

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Me.	8	872	8	7	88
Vt.	3	611	2	2	100
N. Y.	151	731	155	152	98
Mich.	584	733	616	585	95
Wis.	5	380	3	2	67
Minn.	5	312	4	4	100
Group 1/	756	728	788	752	95
Nebr.	18	644	23	20	87
Mont.	25	1,024	20	18	90
Idaho	121	1,270	124	105	85
Wyo.	43	970	58	54	93
Oreg.	2	627	1	1	100
Group 2/	209	1,119	226	198	88
Kans.	8	187	1	1	85
Colo.	443	258	391	313	80
N.Mex.	192	247	215	219	102
Ariz.	9	466	14	14	100
Group 3/	652	257	621	547	88
Calif. 4/	325	1,209	374	358	96
United States	1,942	689.6	2,009	1,855	92.3

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Largely pea beans but most important source of supply of Red Kidney, Yelloweye and Cranberry.
2/ Largely Great Northern but Idaho most important source of supply of small Reds.
3/ Largely Pinto.
4/ Miscellaneous varieties, mostly Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White and Pink.

Beans, dry edible: F.o.b. price per 100 pounds, rail, California, 1939-41 1/

Period	Bayo		Blackeye		Cranberry		Kidney 2/		Lima (standard)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month -										
Sept.	4.81	6.38	4.64	2.96	4.21	2.66	5.46	4.88	5.34	4.21
Oct.	6.37	6.33	4.52	2.86	3.40	4.03	5.31	5.96	5.40	4.17
Nov.	6.65	6.25	4.29	2.72	3.15	5.46	5.28	8.12	5.03	4.16
Dec.	6.65	6.21	4.37	2.50	3.01	5.52	5.33	8.25	4.71	4.08
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Jan.	6.65	6.15	4.70	2.51	3.22	5.42	5.61	8.25	4.74	4.09
Feb.	7.09	6.15	4.80	2.38	3.10	5.16	5.63	8.16	4.65	4.16
Week -										
Feb. 19	7.15	6.15	---	2.35	3.05	5.15	---	8.12	---	4.21
26	7.15	6.15	4.86	2.34	3.05	5.00	5.60	8.00	4.62	4.20
Mar. 5	7.15	6.00	4.88	2.22	3.05	4.95	5.45	8.00	4.62	4.34
12	7.15	5.90	4.90	2.28	3.02	4.75	5.45	8.00	4.65	4.32
19	7.15	5.90	4.90	2.39	3.02	4.75	5.45	8.00	4.62	4.54

	Lima (baby)		Pink King City		Pinto		Red		White (small)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month -										
Sept.	3.97	3.11	5.11	3.31	5.03	2.88	4.30	3.26	4.72	3.38
Oct.	3.44	3.00	5.00	3.06	4.04	2.72	3.88	2.94	4.10	3.42
Nov.	3.20	3.20	4.58	3.07	3.72	2.68	3.34	3.01	3.71	3.39
Dec.	3.18	3.24	4.51	2.92	3.79	2.47	3.19	3.10	3.71	3.28
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Jan.	3.23	3.36	4.56	2.92	3.76	2.55	3.23	3.10	3.80	3.20
Feb.	3.16	3.28	4.43	2.88	3.49	2.44	3.15	3.10	3.70	3.18
Week -										
Feb. 19	---	3.26	---	2.88		2.42	---	3.10	---	3.18
26	3.12	3.22	4.35	2.85	3.38	2.40	3.15	3.10	3.68	3.18
Mar. 5	3.12	3.22	4.30	2.82	3.40	2.35	3.50	3.00	3.68	3.12
12	3.16	3.22	4.32	2.82	3.38	2.40	3.55	3.00	3.68	3.18
19	3.16	3.35	4.32	3.00	3.30	2.75	3.50	3.10	3.65	3.52

Compiled as follows: September 1939 - February 1940 from Federal State Market News Service, "Bulletin No. 315"; beginning March 1940 from Bean Market Review, weekly, San Francisco.

1/ These prices are not strictly comparable with those published previous to January 1941 inasmuch as the previous series included 10 cents for brokerage which has now been deducted.

2/ Excludes seed stock.

Beans, dry edible: Average wholesale price per 100 pounds at New York City, and f.o.b. quotations per 100 pounds at Colorado and Idaho points, 1939-41

Period	Wholesale price New York City								F.o.b. quotations 1/			
	Marrow		Lima (regular)		Pea		Red Kidney		Colo. points Pinto		Idaho points Great Northern	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
Sept.	5.76	4.82	6.43	5.36	4.76	3.87	5.84	4.96	4.95	3.09	3.83	2.63
Oct.	5.02	5.15	6.35	5.22	3.84	3.85	5.32	5.55	4.18	2.75	3.28	2.64
Nov.	4.81	5.33	6.09	5.15	3.71	3.80	4.78	7.23	3.92	2.69	3.04	2.65
Dec.	4.63	5.79	5.97	5.15	3.77	3.65	4.86	7.36	4.04	2.71	2.90	2.58
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Jan.	4.56	5.72	5.82	5.12	3.98	3.55	5.04	7.00	3.94	2.70	3.20	2.56
Feb.	4.55	5.55	5.74	5.23	4.00	3.51	4.95	7.28	3.66	2.68	3.09	2.54
Week												
Mar. 1	4.55	5.55	5.70	5.25	3.97	3.45	4.95	7.65	3.65	2.60	3.05	2.50
8	4.55	5.55	5.58	5.25	3.91	3.45	4.68	7.84	3.65	2.55	3.05	2.55
15	4.55	5.55	5.55	5.25	3.90	3.45	4.72	8.05	3.55	2.55	2.98	2.42
22	4.55	5.92	5.50	5.33	3.82	3.62	4.76	8.18	3.45	3.00	2.92	2.88

Compiled as follows: New York from Producers Price Current; f.o.b. quotations from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Prices are for Wednesday of week shown.

Dry edible beans: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, 1935-40

Month	Year beginning September					
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
September	3.08	4.35	3.52	2.68	3.80	2.89
October	2.89	4.83	3.37	2.54	3.34	2.83
November	2.67	5.30	2.77	2.47	3.18	2.90
December	2.44	5.49	2.88	2.48	3.07	2.80
January	2.61	5.87	3.02	2.58	3.21	2.73
February	2.85	6.43	2.97	2.55	3.21	2.69
March	2.86	6.32	2.92	2.54	3.14	
April	3.00	6.10	2.84	2.54	3.11	
May	3.02	5.85	2.93	2.77	3.18	
June	2.96	5.66	3.00	2.66	3.12	
July	3.76	5.35	3.30	2.62	3.14	
August	4.33	4.46	2.94	2.63	2.79	
Weighted average	2.93	5.38	3.07	2.54	3.24	

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) for week ended March 22, 1941 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Week ended 1940 Mar. 23	1941 Feb. 22	1941 Mar. 1	1941 Mar. 8	1941 Mar. 15	1941 Mar. 22
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Anise, Calif.	L. A. crt.	3.17	3.44	2.83	2.12	2.08	3.04
Artichokes, Calif.	Box	2.77	3.42	2.85	2.88	3.04	3.12
Asparagus, medium, Calif.	Crt. - 1 doz. bunches	4.38	5.95	4.81	5.77	4.75	4.02
" large "	" " "	4.94	8.45	6.08	6.44	5.25	4.60
Beans, lima, Fla.	Bu.	5.25	4.75	3.90	3.98	3.80	4.08
" " Cuba	"	3.81	3.92	2.96	3.88	3.25	3.62
" snap, green, Fla.	"	5.29	3.68	4.00	5.52	3.94	3.96
" " wax, "	"	4.25	3.88	3.38	4.94	3.85	3.75
Beets, bunched, Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	1.44	1.49	1.25	1.18	1.23	1.26
" topped, nearby	Bu.	.81	.64	---	.88	.84	.82
" " Tex.	"	1.37	---	---	---	1.19	1.19
Broccoli, Ariz.	Pony crt.	2.92	3.50	3.53	3.25	3.82	4.06
" Calif.	" "	2.90	3.18	3.10	3.10	3.25	3.65
" Tex.	" "	3.25	2.44	2.46	2.31	2.62	3.00
" Fla.	" "	---	---	---	2.12	3.12	3.88
Broccoli Rabe, Calif.	1/2 L. A. crt.	---	2.70	2.75	2.50	1.68	1.51
" " N. and S. C.	Bu. crt.	---	2.53	3.22	2.85	2.08	2.15
" " Fla.	Eastern lettuce crt.	---	---	---	3.00	1.69	1.44
Brussel sprouts, Calif.	1/2 drum	3.19	3.12	2.95	3.15	2.95	---
Brussels (chicory) nearby	Pound	---	.35	.37	.46	.45	.49
Cabbage, Danish, N. Y.	50 pound sack	.54	1.03	1.01	1.11	1.55	1.88
" domestic, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	1.33	1.91	1.91	1.88	1.94	2.34
" " Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	1.09	1.52	1.48	1.51	1.56	1.91
" " "	L. A. crt.	1.96	2.70	2.61	2.77	2.88	3.34
" " Calif.	" " "	---	---	---	---	---	3.88
" savoy, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	1.09	1.40	1.32	1.48	1.59	1.75
" " Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	1.04	1.22	1.19	1.24	1.38	1.59
" red, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	1.38	1.66	1.65	1.60	1.61	1.65
" " N. Y.	50 pound sack	---	.92	1.05	1.12	1.16	1.39
Carrots, Ariz.	L. A. crt.		3.28	2.92	2.67	2.46	2.88
" Calif.	" " "	2.59	3.44	3.23	3.02	2.86	3.12
" Tex.	" " "	---	2.74	2.35	2.33	2.31	2.59
" "	1/2 L. A. crt.	1.14	1.65	1.39	1.23	1.38	1.55
" topped, N. Y.	Bu.	.84	.81	.78	.75	.73	.65
" " Pa.	"	.82	.58	.51	.60	.55	.61
Cauliflower, Calif.	Pony crt.	1.69	1.85	1.88	1.99	2.17	2.12
Celery, Pascal, Calif.	1/2 crt.	2.98	3.19	3.46	3.75	3.12	2.94
" Golden Heart, Calif.	" "	---	4.56	3.90	4.25	2.88	3.28
" " " Fla.	16 inch crt.	2.21	3.20	3.85	3.44	3.69	3.44
" Pascal, Fla.	" " "	1.88	---	2.84	2.56	2.78	2.64
Celery cabbage, "	16 qt. basket	---	.55	.55	.55	.88	.94

Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) for week ended March 22, 1941 with comparisons - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Week ended 1940 Mar. 23	1941 Feb. 22	1941 Mar. 1	1941 Mar. 8	1941 Mar. 15	1941 Mar. 22
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York - Continued							
Collards, Va.	Bu.	.52	.34	.32	.38	.42	.43
" Ga.	1/2 L. A. crt.	---	---	1.12	1.12	1.25	1.09
Cucumbers, Cuba	Bu.	5.00	3.58	4.00	3.62	4.12	4.38
" Isle of Pines	"	5.75	3.38	4.25	3.38	3.67	4.50
" hothouse, Ind.	Doz.	1.66	1.34	1.16	1.00	1.10	1.42
Dandelions, Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	.90	1.48	1.38	1.42	1.22	1.19
Dill, Tex.	" " " "	1.25	1.42	1.41	2.29	2.18	4.25
Eggplant, Cuba	1-1/2 bu. hamper	4.38	2.09	2.25	2.38	2.62	3.12
Endive, Calif.	L. A. crt.	2.46	3.10	2.81	2.90	3.00	3.19
" Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	.93	---	1.27	---	1.38	1.40
" Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	1.30	---	1.58	1.31	1.94	2.15
Escarole, Fla.	" " "	.96	3.05	2.90	2.95	2.56	2.52
Garlic, Mexico	Pound	.10	.16	.16	.16	.15	.15
Horseradish, nearby	50 lb. bag	---	---	---	3.50	3.50	3.50
Kale, Va.	Bu.	1.08	.34	.31	.38	.35	.40
Kohlrabi, Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	---	2.44	2.09	2.00	1.92	2.00
Leeks, nearby	Bu.	1.44	1.12	1.21	1.46	1.80	1.83
Lettuce, Ariz.	L. A. crt.	4.17	2.58	2.15	2.69	3.50	3.71
" Calif.	" " "	3.75	2.52	2.08	2.67	3.38	3.60
" Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	2.09	---	2.22	1.85	2.21	2.21
Mushrooms, N. Y. and Pa.	3 lb. basket	.46	.54	.53	.51	.52	.58
Mustard Greens, Calif.	Pony crt.	1.33	3.28	3.12	3.00	2.46	2.08
" " Ga.	Bu. crt.	---	---	1.32	1.19	1.24	1.09
Okra, fancy, Cuba	Crt.	3.62	3.79	3.54	3.92	3.67	3.75
Onions, yellow, N. Y.	50 pound sack	1.58	.82	.82	.81	.80	.85
" red, N. Y.	" " "	1.36	.96	1.01	1.01	1.05	1.01
" Sweet Spanish, Colo.	" " "	1.62	1.72	1.79	1.95	1.97	1.99
Parsley, Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	1.16	1.32	1.21	1.16	1.20	1.15
Parsley root, Tex.	Pony crt.	---	1.85	1.79	1.86	1.88	1.75
Parsnips, Pa.	Bu.	---	.45	.49	.49	.51	.50
" nearby	1/2 bu.	.58	.25	.25	.27	.28	.28
Peas, Calif.	Bu.	3.25	2.55	2.01	2.05	2.29	2.44
Peppers, green sweet, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	5.38	3.12	3.15	3.23	3.15	3.04
" red sweet, Fla.	" " "	---	3.06	2.75	2.70	2.52	2.50
" hot, Fla.	" " "	2.67	1.66	1.93	1.85	1.97	1.86
" Cuba	" " "	6.08	2.69	2.52	2.50	2.38	2.75
Radishes, S. C.	Bu. crt.	1.68	2.12	1.62	1.32	1.23	1.48
" Fla.	16 qt. basket	.70	.76	.59	.52	.38	.64
Rhubarb, Calif.	20 pound box	1.06	1.25	1.25	1.11	1.10	1.09
" Wash.	15 " "	1.38	1.14	.98	1.04	.98	1.11
" hothouse, Mich.	5 " "	.40	.34	.36	.31	.29	.35
Rutabagas, plain, Canada	50 pound sack	.62	.64	.64	.72	.72	.73
" waxed, "	" " "	.72	.74	.74	.81	.83	.92

Continued -

Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) for week ended March 22, 1941 with comparisons - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Week ended 1940 Mar. 23	1941 Feb. 22	1941 Mar. 1	1941 Mar. 8	1941 Mar. 15	1941 Mar. 22
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York - Continued							
Shallots, La.	Crt. 8 doz.	2.50	4.72	4.60	4.60	4.21	3.96
Spinach, Tex.	Bu.	1.03	1.00	.88	.86	1.03	1.33
Squash, Hubbard, N. Y.	1-1/2 bu.hamper	2.00	2.00	2.08	2.38	3.00	3.00
" yellow, Fla.	Bu.	3.75	2.95	3.29	3.27	3.25	3.69
" green, Fla.	"	4.17	3.25	3.38	3.29	3.18	3.98
Tomatoes, Mexico	Lug	4.62	---	---	---	---	2.62
" Cuba 1/	"	2.87	1.85	3.00	2.49	2.72	2.62
Turnips, Pa.	Bu.	.38	.54	.50	.54	.48	.41
" Ga.	1/2 crt.	---	---	---	1.26	1.40	1.18
Turnip tops, Ga.	Crt.	---	1.25	1.44	1.38	1.42	1.34
Chicago							
Anise, Calif.	L. A. crt.	2.75	---	2.62	2.81	2.50	2.85
Artichokes, Calif.	Box	2.45	3.15	2.75	2.90	3.66	3.15
Asparagus, medium, Calif.	Crt. - 1 doz.						
"	bunches	5.00	6.50	4.97	5.55	4.40	3.48
" large "	" " "	5.28	8.00	5.50	6.16	4.74	4.08
Beans, lima, Fla.	Bu.	---	4.19	5.00	5.00	3.44	
" snap, green, Fla.	"	6.84	3.95	4.32	5.38	4.42	4.70
" " wax, Fla.	"	7.00	---	---	---	3.75	4.38
Beets, bunched, Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	1.39	1.25	1.10	1.12	1.11	1.08
" topped, Ill.	Bu.	.88	.72	.67	.74	.62	.74
Broccoli, Calif.	Pony crt.	2.58	2.70	2.56	2.59	2.60	3.73
Brussel sprouts, Calif.	1/2 drum	---	2.88	2.78	2.78	3.19	3.25
Cabbage, Danish	50 pound sack	---	1.16	1.19	1.24	1.25	
" domestic, Fla.	1-1/2 bu.hamper	1.44	---	---	---	---	2.44
" " Tex.	L. A. crt.	2.09	2.32	2.38	2.50	2.60	3.09
" " Calif.	" " "	2.13	2.46	2.48	2.52	2.56	3.07
" " La.	" " "	---	---	---	---	2.70	2.75
" red, Tex.	" " "	2.54	2.50	2.43	2.40	2.30	2.44
" " Fla.	1-1/2 bu.hamper	2.38	1.86	1.77	1.62	1.55	1.69
" savoy, Tex.	L. A. crt.	1.75	1.78	1.56	1.59	---	2.50
Carrots, Ariz.	" " "	2.33	2.75	---	2.22	2.12	---
" Calif.	" " "	2.14	2.76	2.58	2.49	2.44	2.67
" Tex.	" " "	1.78	2.67	2.54	2.38	2.42	2.63
" Ill.	Bu.	.50	.38	.40	.42	.50	.42
Cauliflower, Calif.	Pony crt.	1.50	1.54	1.56	1.78	1.77	1.80
Celery, Pascal, Calif.	1/2 crt.	2.25	2.58	---	---	3.50	3.28
" Golden Heart, Calif.	" "	2.35	3.38	3.24	2.91	3.62	---
" " " Fla.	16 inch crt.	2.54	3.26	3.68	4.05	3.70	3.64
" Pascal, Fla.	" " "	---	---	---	3.46	3.21	2.78
Celery cabbage, Mich.	Lug	.51	.50	.50	.58	.76	.88
Collards, Ga.	1/2 L. A. crt.	1.45	1.02	.95	.91	1.02	.96
" La.	Bu.	1.22	---	1.00	.93	.90	.91
" Tex.	"	---	.89	.77	.75	.92	.92

Continued -

Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) for week ended March 22, 1941 with comparisons - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Week ended 1940 Mar. 23	1941 Feb. 22	1941 Mar. 1	1941 Mar. 8	1941 Mar. 15	1941 Mar. 22
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Chicago - Continued							
Cucumbers, Cuba	Bu.	6.25	5.88	5.67	5.10	3.50	4.50
" hothouse, midwestern fancy	Dozen	1.46	1.55	1.43	1.30	1.26	1.22
Dandelions, Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	1.10	1.18	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.18
Eggplant, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	---	2.75	3.92	3.94	---	---
Endive, Calif.	L. A. crt.	2.94	2.80	2.91	2.68	2.22	2.73
" Tex.	" " "	---	2.15	2.22	2.27	2.04	2.92
Escarole, Tex.	Bu.	---	1.68	1.68	2.25	1.56	1.28
Garlic, Calif.	50 pound sack	4.40	8.75	8.75	8.50	8.60	8.75
Horseradish, Ill.	Bunch	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Kale, Va.	Bu.	---	.57	.58	.60	---	---
Kohlrabi, La.	"	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.41	1.50	1.56
" Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	---	---	---	1.75	1.72	1.75
Leeks, Mich.	Crt.	---	.88	.99	.88	1.00	1.00
Lettuce, Ariz.	L. A. crt.	4.06	2.08	2.32	2.57	3.02	3.38
" Calif.	" " "	---	1.98	2.28	2.47	2.94	3.50
Mushrooms, midwestern	Pound	.27	.27	.26	.27	.28	.29
Mustard Greens, Ga.	Bu.	1.20	.64	.82	.88	.90	.86
" " La.	"	---	.84	.76	1.07	.88	.82
Okra, Cuba	Crt.	6.00	5.83	5.90	5.50	---	5.38
Onions, Sweet Spanish, Colo.	50 pound sack	1.20	1.40	1.37	1.44	1.55	1.56
" yellow, midwestern	" " "	1.32	.69	.72	.65	.60	.65
Parsley, La.	Bu.	.86	.94	.92	.98	.95	.94
" Tex.	1/2 L. A. crt.	1.05	1.02	1.07	1.10	1.04	1.09
Parsley root, Tex.	Pony crt.	---	1.74	1.70	2.16	1.82	1.68
Parsnips, Ill.	Bu.	1.54	.36	.38	.36	.34	.38
Peas, Calif.	"	2.86	2.38	1.94	1.85	2.35	2.50
Peppers, Fla.	1-1/2 bu. hamper	---	3.56	3.18	3.98	3.80	4.04
" Mexico	" " "	9.38	3.98	3.60	4.00	4.30	4.71
Radishes, Tex.	Crt.	1.91	1.66	1.72	1.70	1.56	1.81
" Ala.	"	1.99	1.75	---	1.62	1.62	1.88
Rhubarb, Calif.	20 pound box	1.00	---	1.00	.99	1.02	1.00
" Wash.	15 " "	1.36	1.25	1.15	1.23	1.24	1.18
" hothouse, Mich.	5 " "	.38	.35	.32	.32	.32	.32
" " Ill.	20 pound carton	---	1.49	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.26
Rutabagas, Canada	50 pound sack	.67	.62	.71	---	.80	.83
Shallots, La.	8 doz. crt.	2.28	4.12	4.00	4.60	3.50	3.52
Spinach, Tex.	Bu.	.81	.82	.90	.82	.74	.98
Squash, Italian, Calif.	20 pound box	1.88	2.96	2.79	2.98	2.95	2.98
Tomatoes, Mexico	Lug	4.62	2.99	2.72	3.01	2.96	3.04
Turnips, La.	Bu.	---	.92	.96	1.15	1.06	.95
" Tex.	L. A. crt.	---	1.19	1.83	---	1.89	1.70
Turnip tops, Ga.	Bu.	---	.82	.97	1.10	1.09	.88

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

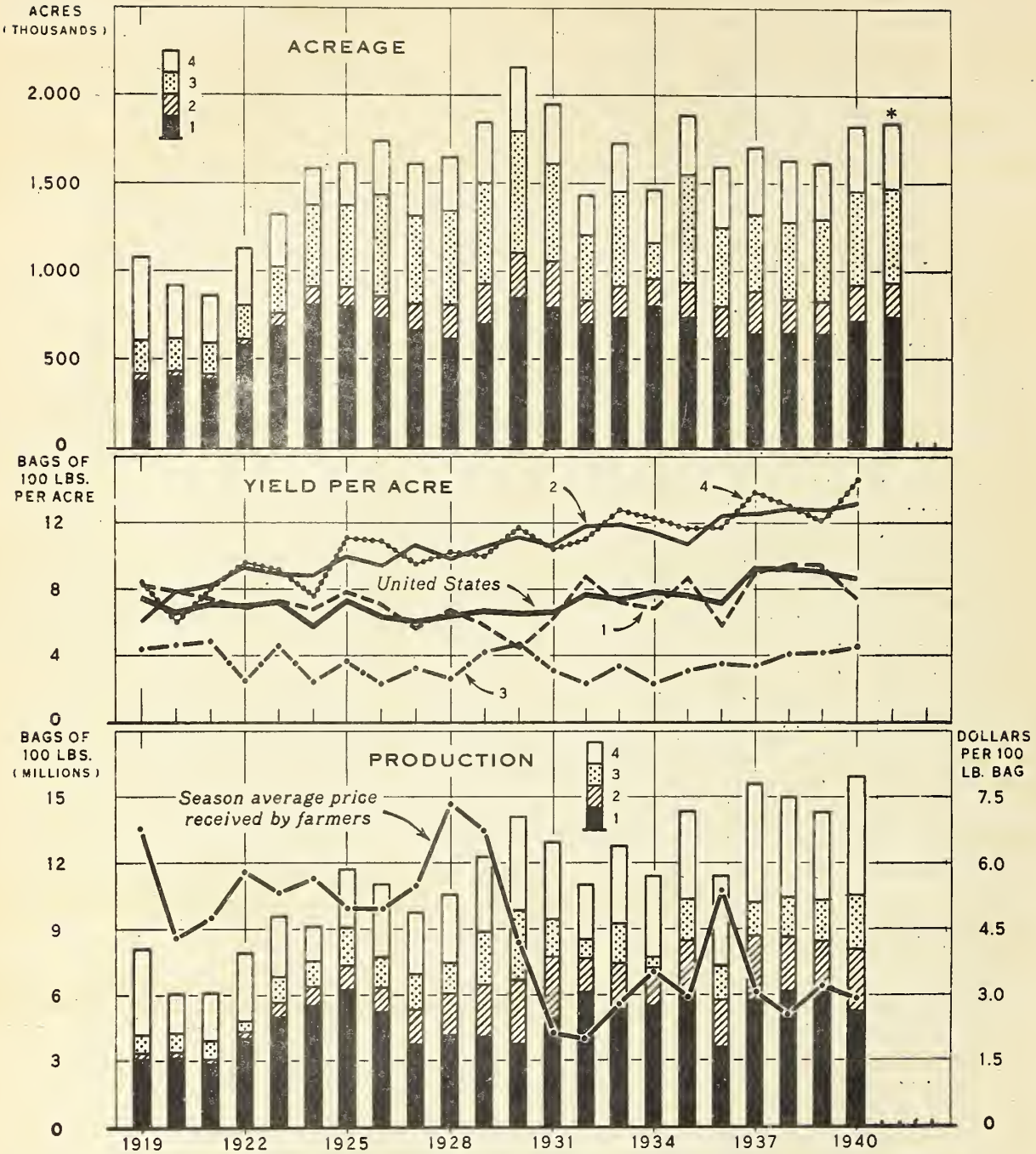
1/ Weighted average auction price.

Truck crops and potatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States for the week ended March 22, 1941, with comparisons

Commodity	Week ended					
	1940	1941				
	March	Feb.	March			
	23	22	1	8	15	22
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Asparagus	306	22	60	84	265	269
Beans, snap and lima	3	21	7	10	15	10
Beets	16	40	15	43	51	15
Broccoli	41	89	66	53	63	49
Cabbage, old crop	25	75	73	51	15	6
" new "	402	428	375	512	415	494
Carrots, old "	14	9	18	16	15	14
" new "	298	340	268	343	285	351
Cauliflower	234	167	182	193	161	136
Celery	559	394	516	453	556	423
Escarole	15	10	11	15	9	15
Greens, except spinach	10	70	48	72	54	52
Lettuce and romaine	1,097	1,252	970	1,144	1,054	1,509
Mixed vegetables	591	815	739	851	810	565
Onions	559	353	393	378	394	384
Peas	37	180	239	212	62	43
Peppers	---	7	15	12	13	7
Spinach	270	246	283	268	279	137
Sweetpotatoes	113	121	140	124	123	112
Tomatoes	---	58	23	25	29	24
Turnips and rutabagas, old crop	3	1	6	10	7	6
Turnips and rutabagas, new crop	---	---	---	1	3	3
Total	4,593	4,698	4,447	4,870	4,678	4,624
Potatoes, total	5,565	3,926	4,846	5,542	5,408	5,295
Early States (1941 crop)	89	124	138	160	155	173
Late "	5,476	3,802	4,708	5,382	5,253	5,122
Total above	10,158	8,624	9,293	10,412	10,086	9,919
Relief						
Onions	---	---	---	---	6	23
Potatoes	---	7	9	113	338	287
Imports						
Beans, snap and lima	28	10	12	9	6	11
Cucumbers	8	17	14	13	10	10
Egg plant	10	22	23	28	13	21
Mixed vegetables	8	1	---	---	1	4
Peas	1	3	3	2	1	2
Peppers	31	55	38	40	70	51
Potatoes	19	4	4	15	78	80
Turnips and rutabagas	57	72	71	65	80	72
Tomatoes	270	388	305	299	688	506

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-41



1. MAINE, VT., N.Y., MICH., WIS., MINN. (LARGELY PEA BEANS BUT IMPORTANT SOURCE OF RED KIDNEY, YELLOWEYE, AND CRANBERRY)
2. NEBR., MONT., IDAHO, WYO., OREG. (LARGELY GREAT NORTHERN BUT IMPORTANT SOURCE OF SMALL RED)
3. KANS., COLO., N. MEX., ARIZ. (LARGELY PINTO)
4. CALIF. (LIMA, BABY LIMA, BLACKEYE, SMALL WHITE, PINK, ETC.)

DATA FOR 1940 ARE PRELIMINARY * PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS

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FIGURE 1

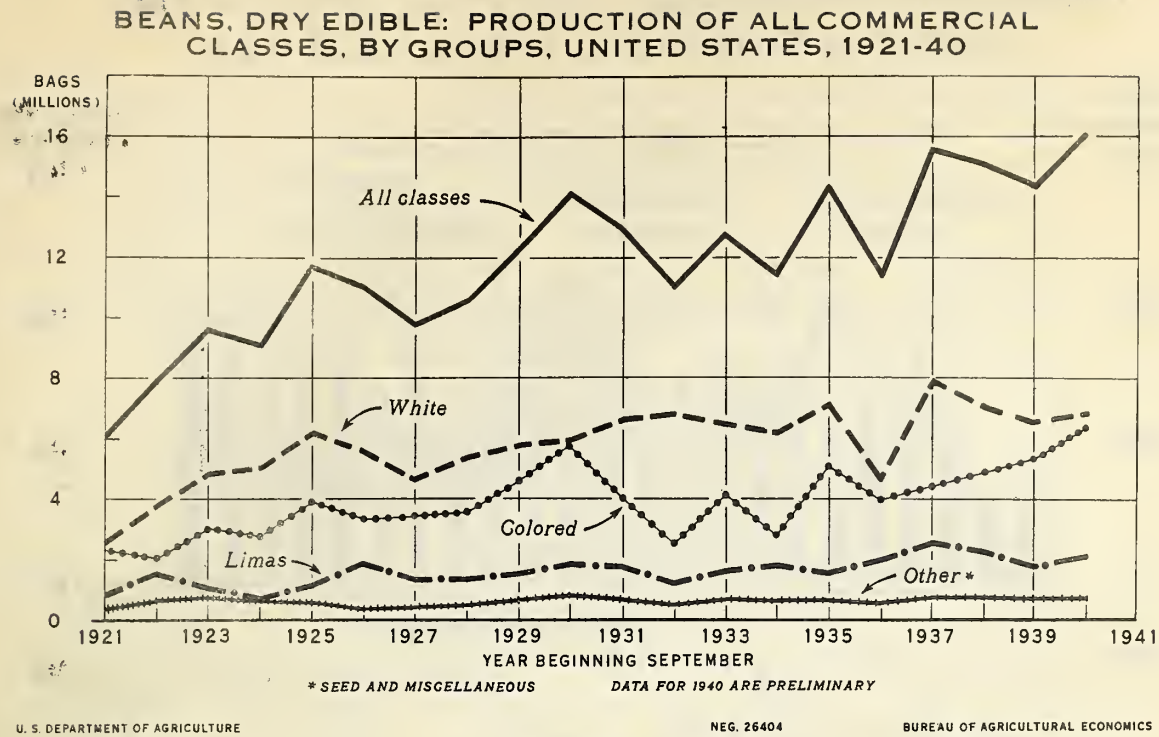

FIGURE 2

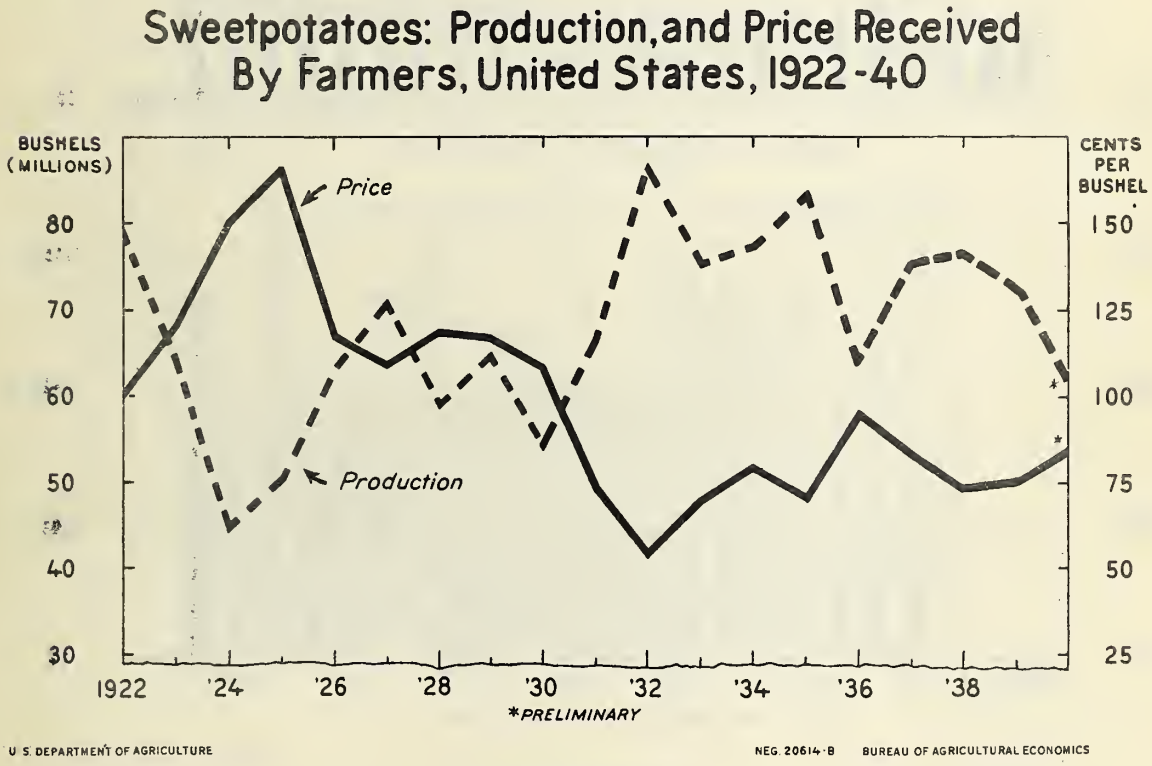

FIGURE 3

Cabbage: Production, and Price Received by Farmers, Marketing Areas, 1918 - 40

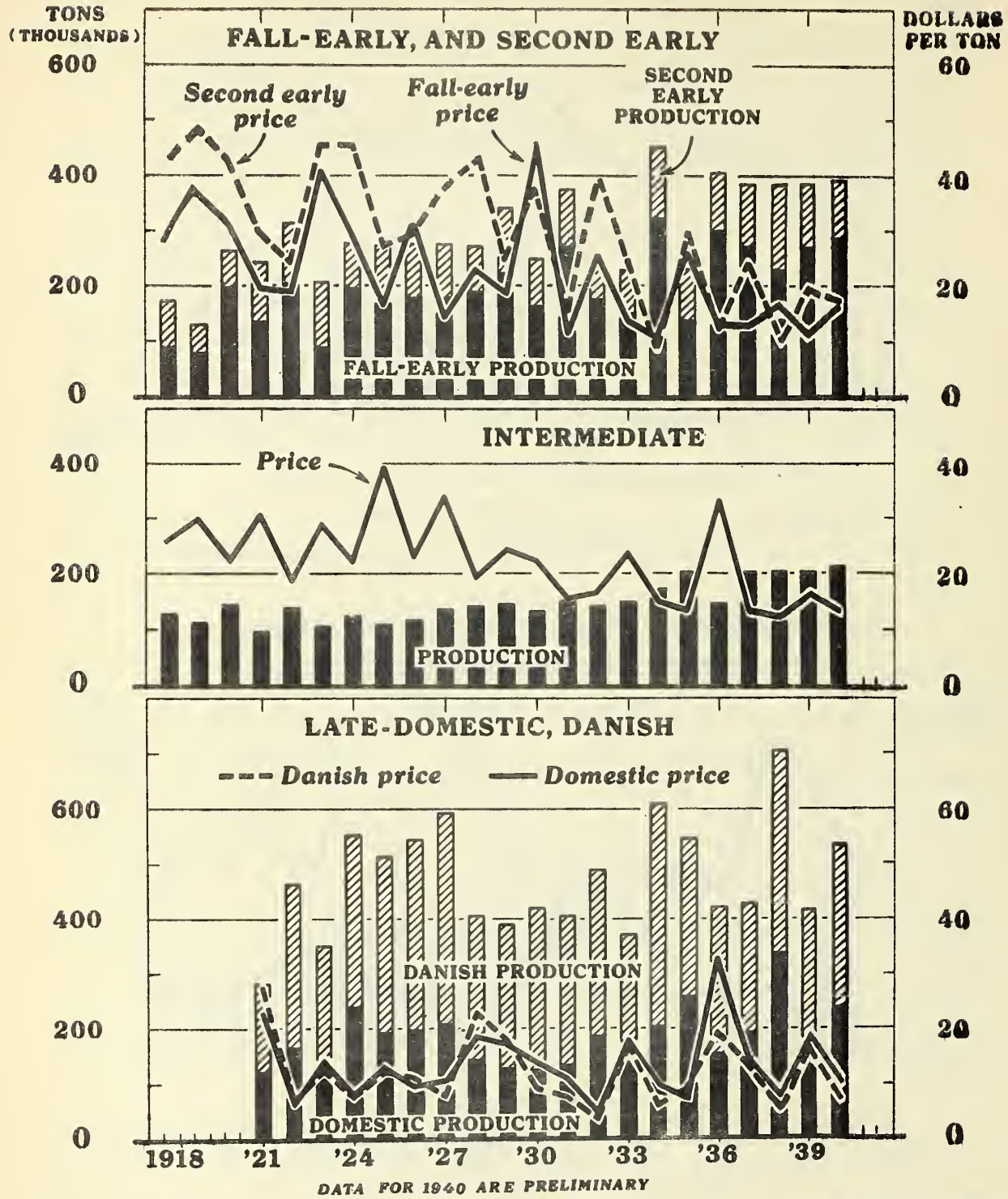

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FIGURE 4

ONIONS: PRODUCTION, AND PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MARKETING AREAS, 1919-40

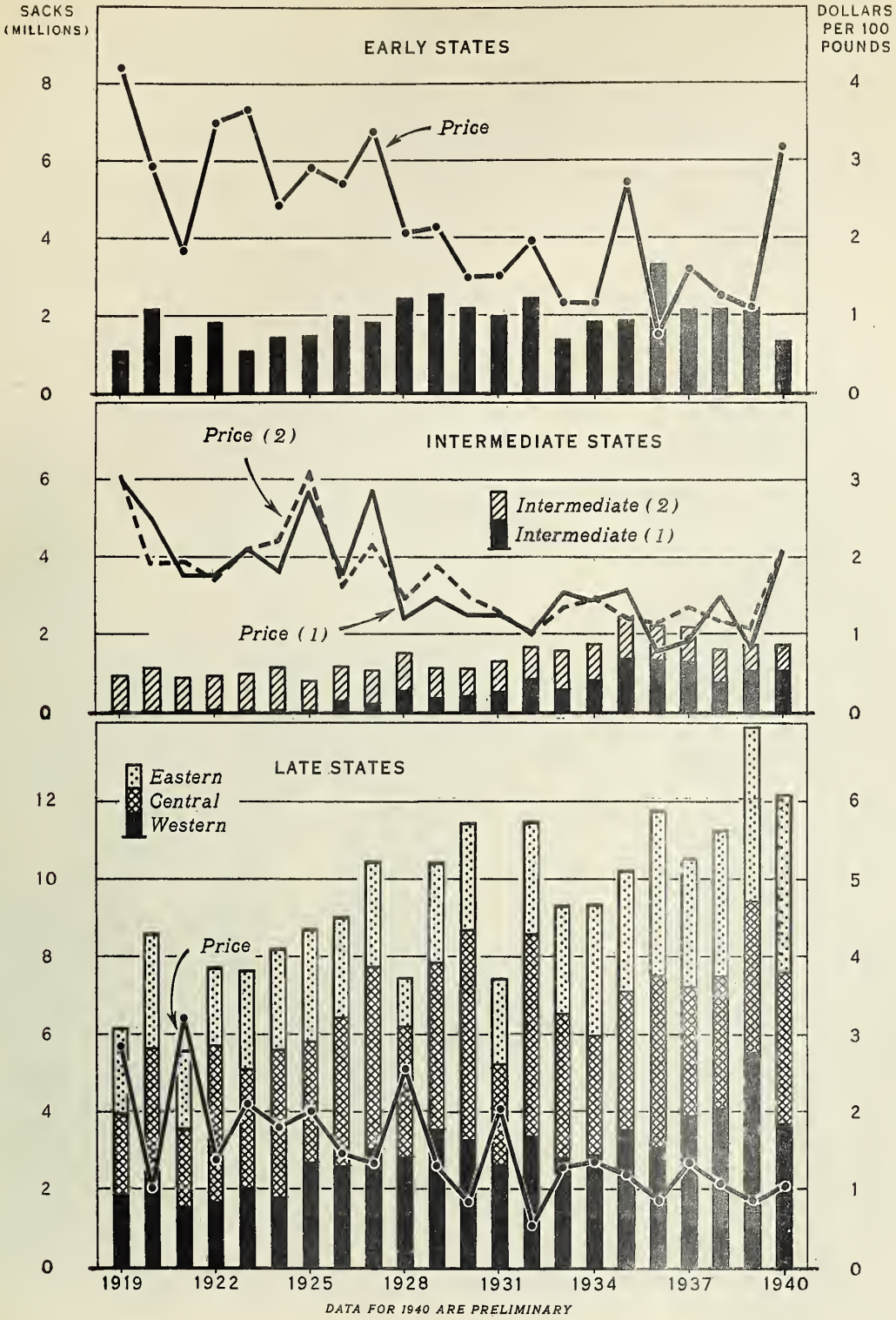

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FIGURE 5

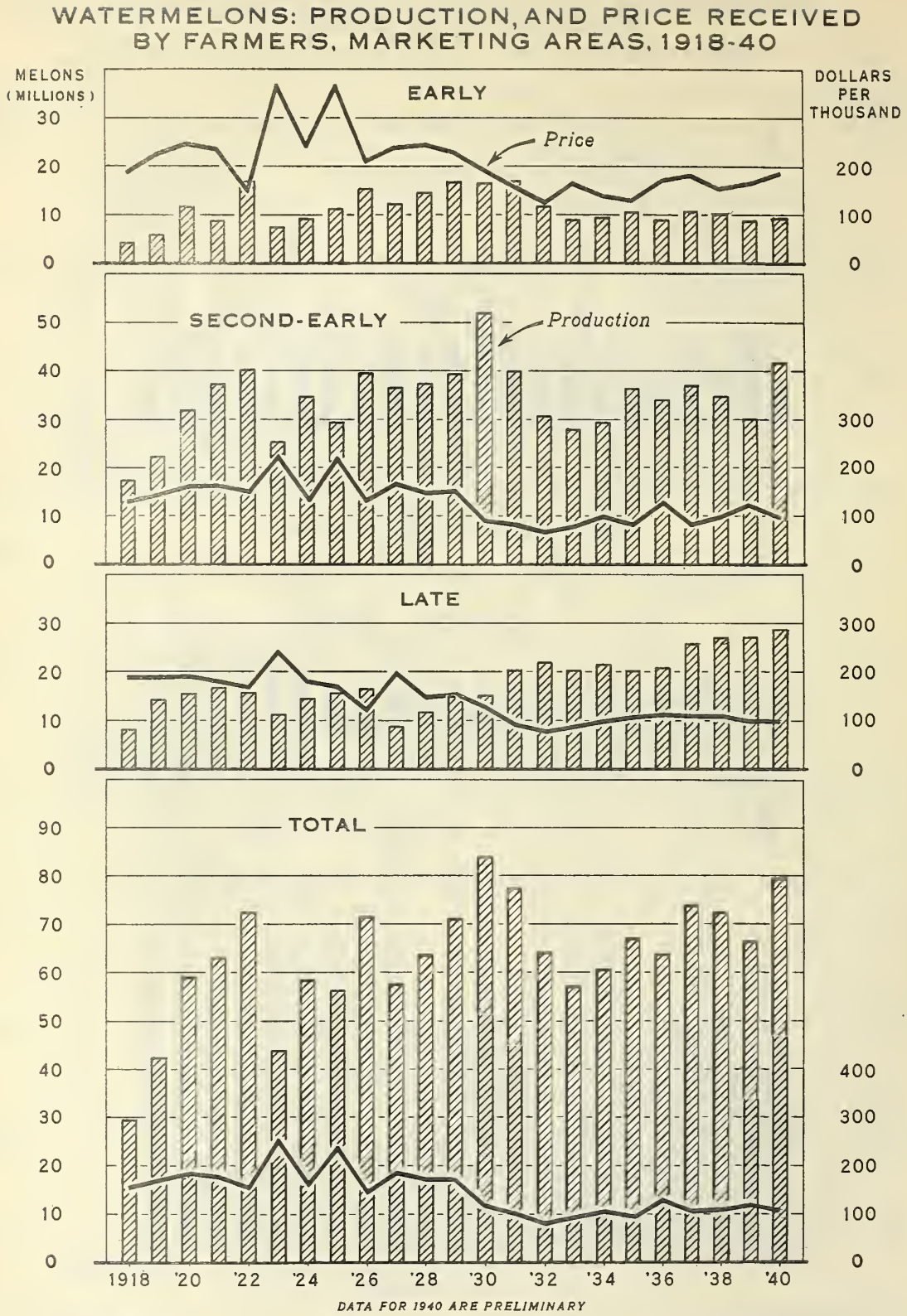

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FIGURE 6